

AUTO DRIVER NOT TO BLAME

The Coroner's Jury Exonerates
Manuel Richards in the
Kekai Case.

CONTRADICTORY TESTIMONY

Witnesses Differ as to How
Swift-Running Auto Killed
a Hawaiian.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

"We find that the deceased was named Lai Kekai Paele; was a native of Kau, Hawaii, and aged about forty-five years; that he came to his death on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1910, from a fracture of the skull and cerebral hemorrhage caused by being run into by an automobile driven by Manuel Richards. This jury further believe from all the facts and circumstances that the killing of him, Kekai Paele, was entirely accidental, and that no blame should attach to said Manuel Richards for the same."

The above verdict was rendered by the coroner's jury last night in the matter of the inquest over the body of Kekai, who was killed by Manuel Richards' automobile just before midnight on Thursday. The inquest was quite a lengthy one, and there was much evidence that the machine was traveling at very high speed. Richards, the driver, didn't testify, or give the jury any statement at all as to how the accident happened. His own statement to the police, made just after the accident, was not given to the jury.

The evidence in the case was in some particulars quite contradictory, but most of the witnesses agreed that the auto was going at a high rate of speed; that the night was very dark and stormy; that the deceased and companions were walking in the middle of the road; that there was no tooting of the horn of the auto, and that the man who was killed was fairly sober.

Hakalau, who was nearest to Kekai when the latter was struck, testified that the deceased and three other drunks were walking in the middle of the road; that there was no tooting of the horn of the auto, and that the man who was killed was fairly sober.

"There was no sounding of a horn at all. After Kekai was struck I called to Captain Weisbarth and began to pull the body off the road. Kekai was walking straight. After the machine struck Kekai it continued on almost to the Kalili store (about a block) and it was five minutes before it came back."

In answer to the question, "How fast was the machine going?" Hakalau said, "It was running like I don't know what."

Doctor MacDonald gave a technical description of the wounds which caused Kekai's death. It showed that he had died from fracture of the skull and hemorrhage of the brain. One of the deceased's ribs was broken. Examination of the stomach developed a strong odor of wine.

Doctor Katsuke testified next. He was in a back seat of the machine. The weather was rough and it was very dark, and he couldn't see much. By the glare of the auto's headlights, he saw the four or five pedestrians in the road, when about a block away from them. He thought they would take notice of the approach of the auto. Then he saw one of the men turn to the right, and in a minute the machine was over him. The doctor expressed his sorrow over the accident, but said he "didn't know but what it was unavoidable."

Deputy Sheriff Rose asked if Richards tooted his horn. Doctor Katsuke said he didn't remember any tooting. He was tired and drowsy and didn't remember very clearly. Answering other questions, he said that the man who was struck had staggered in the road. The doctor thought the man walked in front of the machine. In reply to a question by Brown, the witness said he couldn't express any opinion as to the speed at which the machine was traveling.

The testimony of Lae Paa (w) was mainly to the effect that the deceased was not drunk.

Capt. William Weisbarth, one of the party of four who were in the road when the accident occurred, said the machine was going "like a streak of lightning." He had been playing cards with Kekai, and the latter had not drunk much. He was walking all right and had had only his share of one bottle of wine. The captain was positive that the machine's horn had not been tooted. He knew of the approach of the machine when he heard the whirr of its engines. He said that if it had been on the side of the street he was on, he thought he might not have been able to get out of its way.

Mrs. Weisbarth gave about the same testimony. When she was asked how fast the machine was going she said, "I don't know anything about it, it was going too fast."

Bennett Brown, who was with Manuel Richards as a companion, was the only witness to tell of tooting of a horn. He declared that the horn was repeatedly tooted, and that it seemed to cause the deceased to change his course. He also said that it was not raining at the time of the accident. The auto skidded on the track when Richards tried to turn it, said Brown. There was no effort to slow down after the men were seen in the road, because they seemed to have turned out of the way. Kekai, however, turned and stepped in front of the machine.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.—The strikers are today celebrating the anniversary of the right-to-work law.

LAST DECISION IS TO GO TO WORK

Russian Immigrants Say They
Won't and Then Say
They Will.

NOON MEETING YESTERDAY

Warm Speech by Lightfoot, Re-
fusal to Work and Then a
Change of Mind.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The Russians are now talking strongly of going to work on plantations. A delegation from Quarantine Island last night stated to J. O. Lightfoot that nearly all of the people there would go to work on Oahu, Maui and Kauai plantations next week.

The Russians were told very plainly yesterday that Monday would see the end of their chances to live free in idleness. At the time when they were told so by Attorney Lightfoot a crowd of about four hundred of them signified unanimously that they wouldn't go to work anyhow.

This was at noon. They listened in silence to a long address from Lightfoot. The only oral response was from a Russian who got into jail at Makaweli and had many complaints to make, but the vote not to work was unanimous.

Last night, however, the Russians sent a committee to Lightfoot to notify him that they intended to go to work. They would take plantation work up on Monday, said the committee. Just how much confidence can be placed in this statement of intention no one seems to know, but it is the latest from the Russian camp.

The Russians had a very big meeting at noon yesterday on Quarantine Island. Lightfoot went over to address them. They received him with many signs of respect and aloha, but when he told them there was nothing for them to do but go to work, they promptly turned down his advice. Lightfoot bade them goodbye and left, saying he was wasting time advising people who didn't want to follow his advice.

There will be a crisis Monday, in any event. The Russians will have to leave their free homes on Quarantine Island and will no longer be given free food. What they will do remains to be seen. At the meeting yesterday Nachrin acted as interpreter. His interpretation was checked by another interpreter and pronounced very true. Many women and children were in the crowd Lightfoot addressed.

Lightfoot spoke as follows: "I am here to talk to you once more, and this will be the last time. When you sent for me when you were on the channel wharf, I came and did the best I could do for you. Since then I have seen the government, the board of immigration and the planters, and have done my best. I can do no more. As I said in the Governor's office, we have not done as well as I wished, but we have got all we can. We have got a great many concessions from the planters."

"Some tell you that we have not got any concessions. This is not true. One of the most important we have got, is that food supplies shall be sold to you at plantation stores at cost prices. Another is the promise to place you under the piece work system. You are not a lot of babies or weak men. You can do the plantation work easily, and if you go to work under the piece work system, you will find your work for the day finished by one or two o'clock every afternoon. If after that hour you want to work more, it will be credited as overtime. Those of you who are not lazy will be able to make more than \$22 per month—maybe \$30, \$40 or even \$50 per month."

"I don't tell you I think \$22 fair wages, because I don't think it is. I tell you that I think that under the piece work system you can save money, and perhaps after a time you can get better jobs. Many of you might get better jobs in Honolulu today—at \$2 or \$3 per day—if you could understand English. But none of you understand English. In a talk I had with our Governor he told me that he planned to do all in his power to establish night schools in which you might learn English. In your country officials deceive and lie, but not here. What our Governor says he will do, he will do."

"One great trouble has been that, owing to lack of interpreters you have not understood the plantation managers, and they have not understood you. The Governor suggested having some good man, not connected with plantations, to act as interpreter for you."

"I believe that Mr. Perelstrous lied to you, and I have said so to the Governor and to everyone else. I believe that you were deceived when you came here. But the question now is, what are you going to do? Some Russians have said to you that you can get \$1000 or \$1500 each damages from the planters. You have been told that I said you could. Not a single person can be found among you to whom I said that. On the contrary, I say to you that it is utterly impossible for you to get a thousand dollars or any other sum. No, if you have that idea in your head let me tell you, and it is my business to know the law, that there is nothing in the law by which you can do anything of the kind."

Lightfoot quoted the remarks emanating from Vashileff to the effect that the Russians would stay here and die, rather than go to work on the plantations. He took a little child from the crowd of 400, who stood beside him, and held it up. "The boy was

this child to die!" he asked. There were several shouts of protest. Lightfoot asked the Russians if they wanted their women to suffer and die, and again some protested. Some of the women were weeping. As far as most of the men were concerned, raindrops on a duck's back make huge dents compared to the effect their countenances showed of this discussion of the fates of themselves and family.

Continuing, Lightfoot told the Russians that he had spent a lot of time, since they had asked him to act for them, and not one of them had given him a cent. On the contrary, he had paid out his own money for milk for their babies. "Will Vashileff do this for you?" asked the attorney. "Go to Mr. Vashileff and ask him for food and see what he says. He tells you to stay here and die. I say stay here and live and make money."

Lightfoot repeated that he believed that Perelstrous had lied and deceived the men to whom he was talking, but he said that the question now was what to do. It was no use to discuss the past any more. He told the Russians that on Monday they would be required to leave the homes which were now given them free. If they wanted to work, he could assure them that they would be taken in hand at once and supplied with food and transportation. "If you choose rather to follow Vashileff and want to die, then I say to you; die, and God help you. I can't do anything more for you," was the conclusion of Lightfoot's speech.

When the question of going to work was put, the Russians unanimously voted not to go to work. A Russian came forward with some arguments. Lightfoot said he was tired of hearing about the past and wanted to confine discussion to the question of what should be done "now." After a brief and fruitless exchange of remarks between Lightfoot and the new Russian spokesman, who was once a Makaweli employe, Lightfoot said "Goodbye!" and told the Russians he was done with them.

The Russian spokesman in this case is a man whose two babies were snatched from the grave, when ill with diphtheria. Lightfoot reminded him of the use of auto and several physicians' services to save his children, and told him they would have died had they been similarly ill in Russia. The Russian spat out torrents of language.

All of the Russians showed Lightfoot great respect, raising their hats whenever he appeared. At the very end of the conference, they asked him what to do. "I have given you my advice and you won't follow it. It's no use wasting any more of my time. Goodbye," was the answer.

And the simpleminded crowd shouted warm goodbyes, and dispersed, going to the free homes and the free food which they had been told would last only till Monday.

STATUS OF HAWAII'S BILL IN CONGRESS

It is probable that Hawaii's bill to amend the Organic Act will come up for consideration in the house next Wednesday, according to the information received yesterday by Governor Frear in a letter from Delegate Kuhio. The Delegate wrote that he expected the bill to come up either last Wednesday or Wednesday of next week. It was not considered last week, so it is expected that it will be taken up next Wednesday.

The Delegate informed the Governor that the full committee of the house had put all salaries back to the senate figures except those of the Governor, whose salary is placed at \$10,000 as in the bill. The legislators are placed at \$800. The committee unanimously voted against the loan railroad guarantee and homestead aid features of the bill and these have been eliminated.

HILO RAILROAD PUNA EXTENSION IS STARTED

HILO, March 31.—Work was started last week on the laying of rails for the new branch of the Hilo Railroad from Kapoho to Kamauli and will be pushed forward with rapidity, it being expected that the work can be completed in about two months or a little over. The road will run as far as the lumber mill and Cant and Bolte, who are only waiting for its completion to start shipping ohia ties from that section to Hilo where they will be transhipped to the Coast.

The road will be approximately seven miles in length and will tap a rich section of the country, going through the cane land of the Puna Sugar Company and property of the Pacific Development Company. In addition to this it will pass through a pineapple section and when the local canner is again started this will be one of the places which will be expected to furnish a large part of the fruit. While there are not very many pine trees being raised there now it is expected that this industry will be developed to a considerable degree.

THIRTY PASSENGERS ON MATSON S. S. LURLINE

The Matson steamship Lurline at 9 o'clock Saturday night was 1050 miles from Honolulu, and wireless to the local agents, Castle & Cooke, that she will be here early Wednesday morning. As she is traveling along in smooth seas with a northerly wind blowing, there is no likelihood of her being delayed. The Lurline reports she has 1500 tons of cargo for Honolulu and 710 tons for Kamauli. There are thirty passengers on the vessel, 287 sacks of mail and express matter.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
"PAZO OINTMENT" is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., 4040 Leide, N. Y. C.

ROOSEVELT REFUSES TO MEET POPE PIUS

WHAT RUSSIANS SAID IN JAPAN

Knew Prevailing Wage and Had
Been Advised to Work as La-
borers at the Outset.

Interviews with a number of the Russian immigrants, secured while they were en route to Hawaii by the correspondent of the New York Herald at Yokohama, give further evidence of the fact that the Russians came here with their eyes open to the true condition of affairs. Some slight confusion appeared to exist in regard to the leasing of land from the corporations, to be worked as cane land for the plantations, this coming, evidently, from terms offered Russian immigrants some years ago by the Castle interests in Kona. The New York Herald interview and the correspondent's comments are here given:

YOKOHAMA, February 26.—That the emigration of Russian farmers from eastern Siberia to Hawaii gives promise of assuming quite large proportions is the opinion of not only the emigration agents who are promoting the movement but of many substantial emigrants who, acting upon advice received by them from many of those who are now in Hawaii, have themselves joined the movement.

The Pacific Mail steamer Mongolia brought more than three hundred of these Russians en route for Hawaii. In view of the reports which have recently been circulated in East Siberia to the effect that a previous batch of emigrants had reason to repent of the step they had taken, I thought it might be interesting to make a few personal inquiries from members of this latest party.

I was surprised to find in the party a number of fairly well-to-do Russians with their families who were proceeding to Hawaii not with any intention of becoming common laborers, but rather with the idea of buying land and cultivating small farms on their own account. The majority were, however, of the laboring class, and appeared as a rule eminently strong and healthy and in every respect a desirable element with which to settle the islands.

The emigrants were being conveyed free of charge from Harbin to Hawaii, and had been guaranteed work on the plantations at an average wage of forty rubles—about \$20 a month. The men are offered the option of renting land from the planters, together with all necessary agricultural implements and materials for houses for a prolonged term and at a fixed rate. The crops raised on the lands thus leased must be sold to the company of planters, but at the market price. At the outset the settlers are advised to work for wages until they become thoroughly familiar with the local conditions. It is stipulated that the settler who has received an advance from the planters may repay the amount with personal labor if it is inconvenient for him to do so in hard cash.

Individual members of the party said they heard complaints from previous settlers, but, on the other hand, they were also in receipt of very satisfactory reports from friends who had preceded them. They were all of the opinion that if the promises held out are fulfilled the emigration from eastern Siberia to Hawaii is destined to become large.

It was not surprising to hear that the Russian authorities in East Siberia and North Manchuria do not regard this movement very complacently. These claim that in the majority of cases these settlers were originally brought out from European Russia at the expense of the Russian government with the object of colonizing this part of Russia's vast dominions, as a sort of dam against the inflow of Chinese immigration from the south. Many obstacles were placed in the way of the emigration agents before they could obtain permission to ship their charges out of the country, while the police authorities exhausted their verbal powers in vain endeavor to persuade the emigrants to reconsider their determination and to remain in Siberia, it being pointed out to them that in all likelihood they were betaking themselves out of the frying pan into the fire.

It was interesting to note that several members of the party were young students and others who are largely guided in their resolve by the wish to escape military conscription in Russia.

Sealing Patrol Outters.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 23.—The assignment of the Bering sea patrol fleet for the coming summer has been made, according to advices received here from the department. The fleet will consist of three cutters, as follows: Manning, Capt. H. S. (Gardner), now stationed at Astoria; the Perry, Capt. F. J. Haskin, now at San Pedro, and the Tobago, Captain Quinan, stationed at Puget Sound. The fleet will rendezvous at Seattle before starting north early in May. Senior Capt. D. P. Foley, in command of the revenue fleet on Puget Sound, will accompany the cutters north and will establish his headquarters at Unalakleet during the summer.

JAPANESE CUT BY A "FRIEND"

Taken to Japanese Hospital, Then
Home, and Then to Queen's
Hospital.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

A Japanese named Charley Hachigawa was severely cut in a drunken row at Liliha street and Parker lane yesterday. He was stabbed in the breast and head, and when found by the police lay in his room unattended. He offered an explanation of his condition that he had had a fight with a "friend."

Hachigawa was hurried to the Japanese hospital for treatment, but after being temporarily fixed up there he was sent home. He didn't belong to the right society to get free treatment at the Japanese hospital, according to the statement made to the police.

Shortly after noon word was sent to the police station that the injured man's condition was becoming more serious. The patrol wagon was sent for him and he was taken to the Queen's hospital, where he now is.

Investigation by the police later indicated that the "friend" who had done the cutting bore the name of Mihara, and the latter will have to answer a charge.

PERFECTLY SAFE.

Never hesitate about giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to children. It contains no opium or other narcotics and can be given with implicit confidence. As a quick cure for coughs and colds to which children are susceptible, it is unsurpassed. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CONDENSED NEWS FROM COAST FILES

Chile and Peru may clash over the old boundary dispute.

The Cudahy case has been dismissed by the Kansas City court.

Indiana gave Fairbanks a notable welcome on his return home.

The dead of the Marshalltown, Ia., wreck now number forty-seven.

California oil men want congress to adopt liquid fuel for the navy.

The thermometer registered 90 degrees at Kansas City on March 22.

A large part of the northern end of Morant Cays, near Jamaica, has sunk into the sea.

Two thousand people are homeless as a result of a fire at Mount Hope, West Virginia.

While playing soldier at Vallejo, Cal., a boy shot his little sister through the right lung.

A Pullman porter at New York bought an auto with his tips and was arrested for speeding it.

The new Chinese minister of war, Yin Tehang, will introduce compulsory military service in the empire.

The boiler of a Santa Fe locomotive blew up at Bakersfield, Cal., and the engineer and fireman were badly hurt.

A Porterville itinerant preacher who compared all dancing women to abandoned females was deluged with eggs.

Nicaragua seeks recognition by the United States, but it will not be granted until the last trace of disorder disappears.

Austrian artillerymen suffered severely in a practice march in the Alps. Cannon and horses were abandoned and twenty-one men had their feet frozen.

The price of meat at Chicago is going up. Mutton cuts have advanced from 1 to 3½ cents a pound. Wholesale prices of beef, mutton and pork have increased 20 per cent.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending April 2, 1910:

Avery, F C	McCandless, A
Barratt, Morris	Mayfield, Frank (7)
Brandle, Wm	Medcraft, H H
Clarke, Mrs Abel	Mossman, Richard
(2)	Nicholas, Frank
Clarke, Miss Emily	Narvel, Mrs C W
Cotterret, F B	Pitt, Harold M
Conrad, Otto	Roberts, Mrs Susan
Cooper, Harry	N
Cooper, Kate M	Smith, Byron L
Cridmer, Sam J	Stone, F B
Dillingham, A M	Stone, Miss Ellen
Dickson, C B	A
Downard, Mrs Al	Stanton, Mrs L M
ice A	Steiner, Mrs B P
Duke, Joe S	Sutherland, Archibald
Fish, I W	Thompson, Mrs P A
Downie, Mrs Jan	Taylor, Mrs P A
nio	Thompson, Mrs
Johnson, Mrs Bert	Tyler, Charles
Karratt, Alex	Watson, E A
Kamrarkin, T	Wishart, Etnaley
Lander, Laurence (2)	Wilmoth, Del
Lloyd, Phillip A	Wolf, Theo
Pratt	Wright, F J
McAvoy, William	Singh, Channa
McIntyre, Charles	Singh, Jaimal
II	

Please ask for advertised letters.

JOSEPH G. PRATT, Postmaster.

If you have "troubles of your own," tell them in the West Ad column. Two lines, one time, ten cents, is cheap talk. If you want a position or a clerk, the Classified column is the place to get it.

Sensation in Europe
Created by the
Ex-President.

Vatican Wished Him to
Omit Visit to the
Methodists.

Roosevelt Refused to
Discuss the Matter
After That.

Roman Catholic Bishop
Thinks America
Will Resent.

ROME, April 4.—Colonel Roosevelt, who arrived here yesterday from Naples, and who was given royal honors on his arrival, has created a tremendous sensation by refusing to accept an invitation to an audience with His Holiness, Pope Pius X. His refusal to accept an audience is more direct than that of former Vice-President Fairbanks, whom the Pope refused to receive if he attended and addressed the Roman Methodist congregation. Fairbanks, the Pope declined to see; Roosevelt has declined to see the Pope.

When the arrangements for the various receptions and functions in honor of the great American were being made, it was arranged that an audience at the Vatican would be held, the Pope signifying his readiness to meet the former President of the United States. The details of the arrangements were laid before Colonel Roosevelt, it being announced that the Vatican desired to attach certain conditions to the granting of the audience. Colonel Roosevelt then abruptly declared his intention of declining the honor of an audience if any conditions at all were to be imposed.

It was intimated from the Vatican that if Roosevelt would agree not to visit the Methodist community, all would be well. At this suggestion, Roosevelt announced that the incident was a closed one and that he would not listen to any further suggestions in the matter at all, his mind being made up not to attend or request an audience.

This matter has created a profound impression throughout Europe.

National Affront.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The report from Rome of a rupture between the Vatican and Colonel Roosevelt has created the greatest interest here, especially among the Roman Catholic circles. A prominent Bishop, in an interview last night, stated that he feared the refusal of the Pope to grant an audience to the former President, except under conditions, will be regarded throughout America as an affront to the nation.

WEAK KIDNEYS MAKE WEAK BODIES.

Kidney Diseases Cause Half the Common Aches and Pains of Honolulu People.

As one weak link weakens a chain, so weak kidneys weaken the whole body and hasten the final breaking down.

Overwork, strains, colds and other causes injure the kidneys, and when good. Since taking this remedy I feel better than I have in years."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

their activity is lessened the whole body suffers from the excess of uric poison circulated in the blood.

Aches and pains and languor and urinary ills come, and there is an ever-increasing tendency towards diabetes and fatal Bright's disease. There is no real help for the sufferer except kidney help.

Doan's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys and cure every kidney ill. Here's the best of evidence:

Mrs. Mary E. Perry, 111 W. Eleventh St., Mitchell, S. Dak., says: "It is impossible for me to express my gratitude to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, as I feel that they have saved my life. After everything I tried had failed and the doctor said I was going to die, this remedy helped me wonderfully. My kidney complaint was no doubt inherited, as I suffered from it since I was a small girl. I was told that I had Bright's disease in an acute form. My limbs became so badly swollen that I could not move and sometimes I had to be assisted to turn over in bed, as I seemed to have no strength. There was a retention of the kidney secretions and my health was badly run down. Finally my husband procured a box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for me and I can say they did me a world of good."

Indiscreetly run being held out to French Canadians in New England to return home.